

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS

ISSUES OF AUGUSTUS B. SAGE

CURRENCY AND BANKING IN OHIO

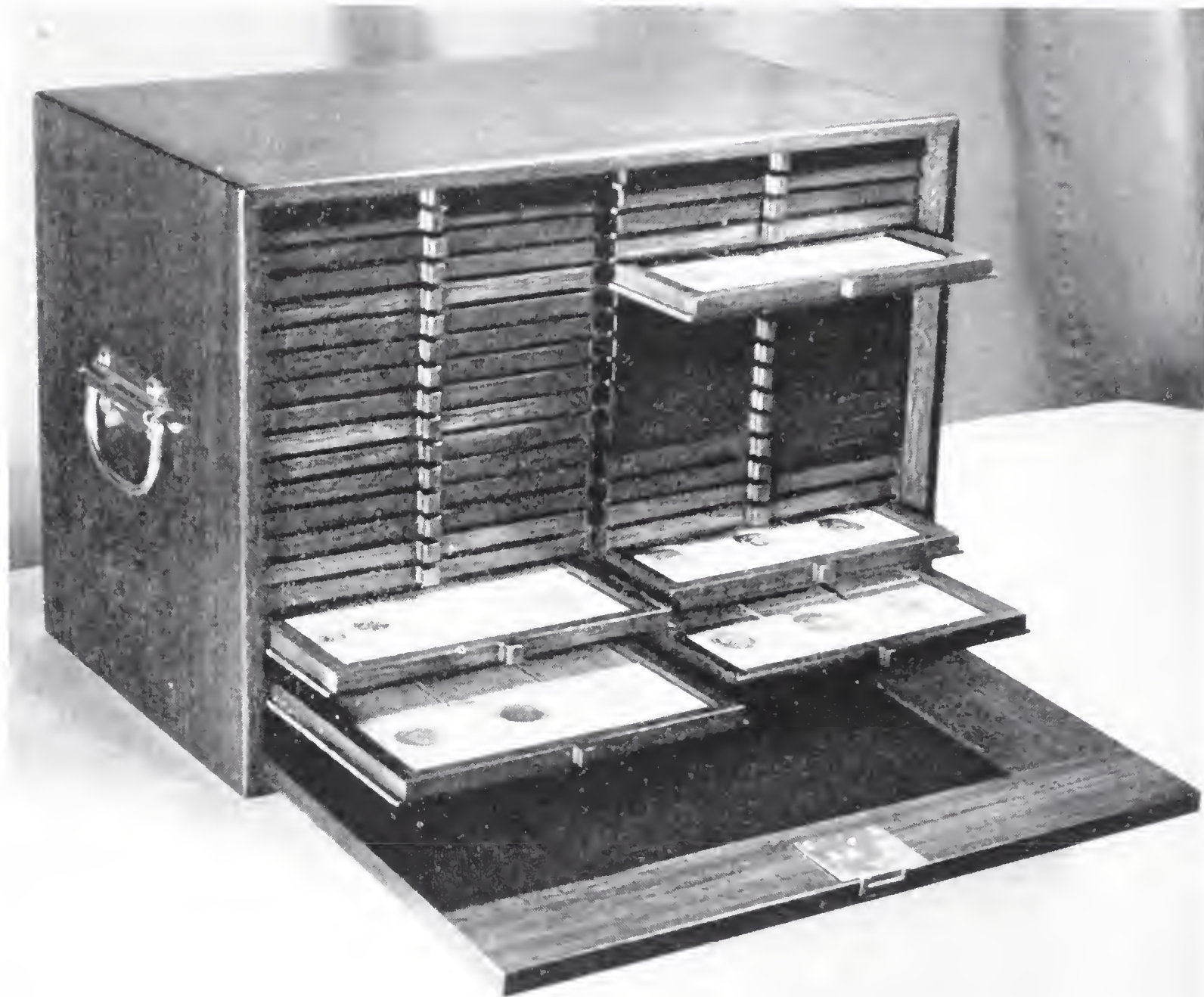
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TIBET DENOMINATIONS

COINS OF THE WORLD

MARCH-APRIL 1949

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Net shipping weight about thirty pounds

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MINEOLA, N. Y.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

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WAYTE RAYMOND, Editor

GEORGE W. HUSKER, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

Vol. 16, No. 2

New York March-April, 1949

Whole No. 123

NEW SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS

In this issue of the Journal we are presenting the first installment of a list of the 20th century coins of the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies. When complete, this will be followed by a similar listing of the coins of Belgium and the Belgian Congo and the coins of Luxembourg. After publication of the lists in installment form in the Journal, they will be reprinted in a single booklet which will represent the beginning of a new series of booklets on modern coins.

Since 1938 when the first edition of *Coins of the World* appeared, we have been conscious of a growing demand for more complete and detailed information on the 20th century coinages. Since it is not practical to attempt to enlarge the scope of *Coins of the World*, this new series is an attempt to satisfy the needs of collectors of modern coins for data more specialized than that in *Coins of the World*.

In these lists we will endeavor to illustrate each coin type, including the minor pieces; we will describe each piece fully, giving legends and explanatory remarks on commemorative and special issues; we will list the date or dates of striking for each coin and give the number of pieces struck each year; and finally we will make mention of minor varieties which must be passed over in *Coins of the World*.

Lists of average valuations of the coins described will be included as well as other material of interest to collec-

tors. The completed booklets will contain introductory remarks which will enhance their usefulness to collectors.

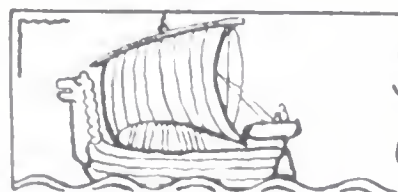
REVIEW

Dictionary of Numismatic Names by Albert R. Frey with Glossary of Numismatic Terms in English, French, German, Italian, Swedish by Mark M. Salton, New York 1948.

Mr. Frey's *Dictionary of Numismatic Names* which originally appeared in 1917 as Volume 50 of the *American Journal of Numismatics* is so well known to students of coins that it hardly requires any comment. Although some thirty odd years have elapsed since its original publication date, the *Dictionary* is still recognized as the definitive work in English on its subject. The fact that the work has stood the test of time in such splendid fashion is a tribute to the scholarship and erudition of Mr. Frey.

Part I of the volume on hand is given over to Frey's *Dictionary* and Part II to a Glossary of Numismatic Terms by Mark M. Salton. In parallel columns hundreds of numismatic terms are listed in English, French, German, Italian and Swedish. They are also re-alphabetized and rearranged in each of those languages. Thus the book may conveniently be used with numismatic literature from other countries.

The collecting fraternity is in debt to Barnes and Noble, Inc. of New York for making this volume available.



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



ESTONIA
CW No. 4

Estonia like most of the new states that entered into a separate existence as a result of World War I found itself with a heterogeneous mass of currency, a great part of which was devalued to the point of being worthless. The circulating currency was mostly paper and consisted of Estonian Marks, Czarist Roubles, Suma Roubles, Kerensky Roubles, Ost Marks and Ost Roubles. In 1927 a monetary law aimed at the stabilization of the currency became effective. This law created a gold Kroon divided into 100 Estonian marks.

The gold Kroon remained money of account and was never minted. However a silver Kroon appeared in 1933 followed in 1934 by the issuance of an aluminum bronze Kroon. This 1 Kroon piece (CD No. 4) was composed of .920 copper, .060 aluminum and .020 nickel. The coin had a diameter of 25.25 mm and its weight was 6 grams.

The obverse of the coin bears the mark of value, 1 KROON and displays a ship with a single square sail and a tall prow in the form of a dragon's head. The whole recalls the fact that Estonia is a maritime nation with a large coastline bordering on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland. The reverse bears the legend EESTI VABARIIK with a shield of arms in the center.



FINLAND
CW No. 14

The Finnish Monetary Law of December 21, 1925, as amended April 27, 1928 repealed the old Monetary Law of August 9, 1877 and provided the country with new metallic currency. The 20 markkaa piece which in earlier days had been a gold coin now appeared in aluminum bronze. The alloy from which the coins were minted contained 6% aluminum, 2% nickel and 92% copper. The 20 markkaa pieces weighed 13.0 grams and were 31.0 mm. in diameter.

Striking of the coins began in 1931 when 16,000 were made, followed in 1932 by another small coinage of 14,500 pieces. None of the coins were introduced into circulation until 1934 when a coinage of 3,895,000 pieces were struck.

The coin was obviously designed with a view towards utility rather than beauty and it displays on the obverse a shield bearing the heraldic lion of Finland. The shield rests on a wreath of pine or fir. The date is in the exergue. The reverse has a large numeral 20 in the center within another wreath of pine or fir. Above is the legend SUOMEN TASAVALLA and below is the word MARKKAA. Coinage of the 20 Markkaa pieces continued until the onset of World War II in 1939 when the piece was discontinued.



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



AUSTRIA

CW No. 14

The Austrian 2 schillings piece of 1934 is a memorial to Doctor Engelbert Dollfuss (born 1892). Dr. Dollfuss rose to prominence after World War I as a figure in the Austrian Farmers League. He advanced in politics and in 1931 was Director of the Austrian Federal Railways. The following year he was made Chancellor of the State and set about the rehabilitation of his country which had been reduced to a state of political insignificance and economic dependence by the Treaty of St. Germain. His task was made harder by the rise of Hitler and the National Socialists in Germany. He opposed the influence by every means at his command. Other nations in Europe were in sympathy with Austria but it was the work of Dollfuss, practically single-handed, which checked temporarily the German advance eastward.

The opposition of the Austrian National Socialists to Dollfuss became increasingly violent as he strengthened his position by assuming quasi dictatorial powers. After the resignation of the President of Parliament in 1934, Dollfuss set up a totalitarian state with a new constitution. In August, in an attempt to seize the government by coup d'état, Austrian National Socialists surprised Dollfuss at a cabinet meeting and assassinated him.



SARAWAK

CW No. 12

Sarawak, on the northwest coast of Borneo, was until 1946 an independent state ruled by a white Rajah. Under British protection for a long period of time, on July 1, 1946 it became a British Colony and Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the last of the white Rajahs, turned over the reins of government to a British Commissioner. Many elements of the native population opposed the cession of their country to the British Crown and Sir Charles' nephew, Anthony Brooke who had been deposed as heir apparent in 1940 made repeated attempts to reenter the country. His efforts met with little success and it is unlikely that the country will again be restored to its former status.

For many years the money of account in Sarawak was the Straits Settlements dollar. However the state had its own fractional coinage of distinctive design. In 1927 there was introduced a new one cent piece (CW No. 12) in copper which bore on the obverse a portrait of the Rajah with the legend C. V. BROOKE RAJAH. The reverse has the value ONE CENT within a wreath in the center with SARAWAK above and the date below the wreath. The last reported coinage of these one cent pieces was in 1942 when 1,002,227 coins were struck at the Birmingham Mint in England.

THE ISSUES OF AUGUSTUS B. SAGE

By RICHARD D. KENNEY

(Continued from Volume 15, page 105)

NUMISMATIC GALLERY

Note: Each reverse differs in lettering and in the number of stars. The reverse of No. 1 only is illustrated.

No. 1 CHARLES I. BUSHNELL, 1826-1883, is known for his work on *Tradesmen's and Political Tokens*, and his barely surpassed collection of the finest and rarest coins and medals. The collection was sold in 1882 and its catalogue is still an authoritative reference guide.

No. 2 HENRY BOGERT, a business associate of Mr. Sage. His collection was sold on Feb. 28, 1859 by Edward Cogan and Bangs, Merwin, & Co.

No. 3 JEREMIAH COLBURN, 1815-1891, was President of the Boston Numismatic Society 1865-1891, and a member of the Publication Committee of the *American Journal of Numismatics* 1870-1891.

No. 4 JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D. His collection was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co. in March 1865.

No. 5 WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., 1799-1875 was a famous Boston physician. He was one of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society, and its first President, 1860-1865.

No. 6 FRANK JAUDON, a wealthy New York broker who maintained a fine collection 1860-1866.

No. 7 WILLIAM H. CHESLEY, a collector of choice U. S. coins.

No. 8 HORATIO N. RUST, a resident of Chicago, was listed by Crosby as a subscriber to his *Early Coins of America*.

No. 9 ROBERT J. DODGE, a member of the A.N.A.S. 1858-1864.

SAGE'S STORE CARDS

No. 1 Obv: A. B. SAGE & CO.,
DEALER IN COINS,
MEDALS & TOKENS,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
ENGRAVINGS &
PAINTINGS: AUTO-
GRAPHS & CURIOS-
ITIES. CIRCULATING
LIBRARY. 24 DIVISION
ST. NEW YORK 1860.

Rev: Same as obverse of Historical Token No. 2

Adams 749-752

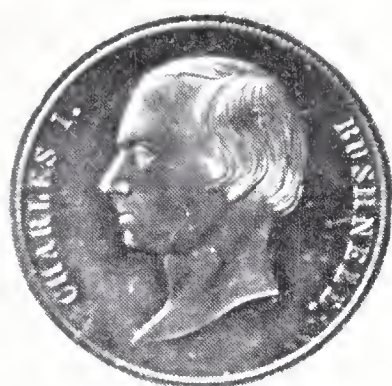
No. 2 Obv: Same as No. 1
Rev: Same as obverse of Historical Token No. 12

Adams 753-756

No. 3 Obv: A. B. SAGE & CO.
CIRCULATING
LIBRARY ETC.

Rev: Bust of Washington.
PATER PATRIAE

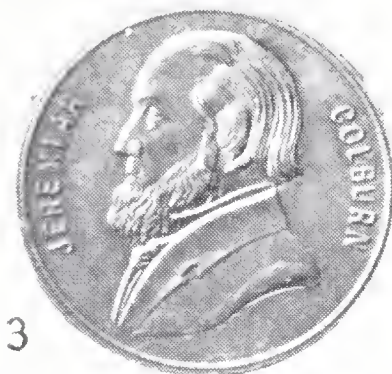
Adams 757-760



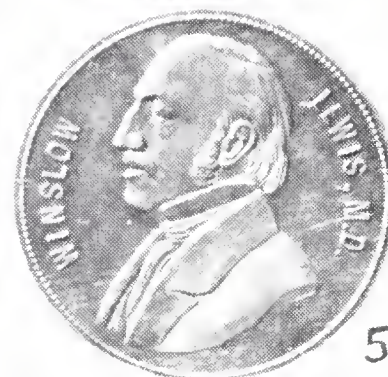
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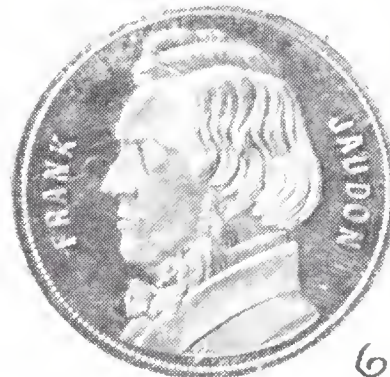
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3



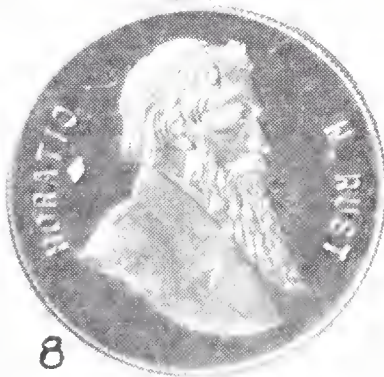
5



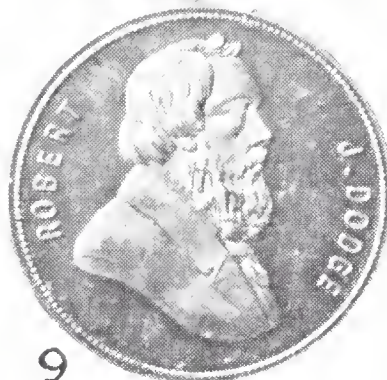
6



7



8



9

No. 4 Obv: A. B. SAGE & CO.
GOOD FOR ONE
CHANCE IN RAFFLE
FOR NUMISMATIC
BOOKS. NOV. 1859

Rev: Same as No. 3

Adams 761-764. 21 mm.

No. 5 Obv: A. B. SAGE & CO.
DEALERS IN COINS,
MEDALS, AUTO-
GRAPHS & ENGRAV-
INGS 24 DIVISION ST.
N 1859 Y.

Rev: Bust. GEORGE
WASHINGTON

Adams 765-768. 16 mm.

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*Note—We have not been able to locate a
specimen of Numismatic Gallery No. 4 but
as evidence exists that it was actually struck
we include it in the list.*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENCY AND BANKING IN OHIO

By FRED R. MARCKHOFF

(Continued from Volume 15, page 126)

4. The United States Bank in Ohio, 1817-1836.

Enactment of the law establishing the Second Bank of the United States on April 10, 1816 came in the midst of Ohio's first splurge of unrestricted note issuance. The currency had practically no intrinsic value but banks prospered along with other firms because there was very little need for redemption of their notes.

In Jan. 1817 a branch of the United States Bank opened at Cincinnati. A month later the first two Ohio banks reluctantly resumed specie payments. Others followed during the next few months. A second branch of this bank opened at Chillicothe Oct. 1817.

Both branches issued notes but these went east in payment of merchandising balances, leaving only local banknotes as the circulating medium and in the vaults of the United States Bank. The latter realized its dangerous financial position in 1818. It restricted its own issues, would redeem none of these except at the branch issued, and called on local banks for balances due. Ohio bankers were totally unprepared for this change in policy. Much of their currency was out on loan to farm or city property and could not be repaid on demand. The situation became acute as neither the bank nor its borrowers could make payments. Eventually enough money was realized, but only at the expense of almost ruined local banks. The federal bank's policy was so vigorously protested by Cincinnati banks that receipt of their notes was prohibited. This action forced them to suspend specie payments in Nov. 1818 and almost every other bank in Ohio followed suit. A further depreciation of currency resulted. Sale of

public lands in Cincinnati was then restricted to payment only in specie or United States Bank notes.

But the "bank war" had just begun. On Feb. 8, 1819 the Ohio legislature passed a new law entitled, "An Act to levy and collect a tax from all banks and individuals, that may transact business in this state without being authorized to do so by the laws thereof." This law called for a tax of \$10,000. on such banks per year and \$50,000. a year on each branch of the U. S. Bank in the State, if still in business after Sept. 15, 1819. The legislature's survey of conditions of local banks found they had \$1,213,000. in circulation backed by nearly \$460,000. in specie.

The first attempt to collect the yearly \$50,000. tax was met with refusal to pay by the Chillicothe branch. But since collection was mandatory under the law on Sept. 15, 1819, state officers forcibly seized \$100,000, the amount due on both branches, and took it to Chillicothe. Suit was instituted against the trespassers who were later imprisoned. But a circuit court held the arrest illegal in a trial in 1820.

On Jan. 29, 1821, the Ohio legislature decreed that the United States Bank had the alternative of paying 4% of its dividends as a State tax the same as every other bank, or of withdrawing its offices. This was to be accomplished by withdrawing the protection of law and use of public records in any matter in which the federal bank was a party after Sept. 1821. But a few days later, Feb. 2, 1821, a new law declared that the State would return \$90,000. of the money seized if the U. S. Bank would give notice of willingness to stop suits against state officers and to submit to the 4% tax on dividends.



But the Bank was inflexible. It neither withdrew its branches nor discontinued suits against the state officers. The State was even enjoined from collecting the tax provided for in the law of Feb. 2, 1821. The Bank demanded repayment of the whole \$100,000, taken, plus interest of \$19,380.

The controversy did not end until 1824 when it was decided before the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous test case, *Osborn vs. the United States Bank*. This important trial decided many points of difference between a State's rights and a national institution. Its only precedent was the case of *McCulloch vs. Maryland* in 1819, which ended similarly.

The main issue in question was won by the United States Bank when the State was denied the right to tax a branch bank of the United States, except for its local property holdings. The Bank was represented by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, to mention a few. The decision, delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall on Mar. 19, 1824, also affirmed return of \$98,000, by the State without interest charges.

On Jan. 26, 1826 the law which had made the United States Bank a virtual "outlaw" in Ohio was repealed. The Bank continued operations until expiration of its charter in 1836.

5. The General Banking System of Ohio, 1842-1845.

This system, adopted on Mar. 7, 1842 and amended in 1843, is important only in that it represented the first change in the banking laws in 40 years. Although based on long study and of sound doctrine it was too severe in its requirements. New firms and even older ones, such as the Bank of Dayton and the Bank of Chillicothe, refused to renew their charter under its terms.

Under this law all bank capital was to be paid in gold or silver before open-

ing, one-third to be held in the vaults in specie. Circulation was not to exceed capital. Officials and directors were made liable for all losses. The latter clause proved objectionable as few men could or would risk their money under these terms.

Actually the law did more harm than good in spite of its soundness. The number of banks and amount of bank-notes dwindled considerably. For several years it became necessary to rely upon out of State currency to a great extent. Much of this paper was none too good. The practice of buying up depreciated notes and re-issuing them under various schemes at nearly full value in new locations became common.

Ohio's circulation of \$4.6 million in 1840 and over \$8. million in 1839 had dropped below \$2. million in 1843. By 1844 it had risen to \$2.2 million.

The amendment of 1843 dealt mainly with loans, dividends and directors, and did not abolish the individual liability clause to which there was so much objection.

It was evident the legislature had not yet solved the banking problem to the satisfaction of both the public and the bankers themselves. Only five new banks organized under its provisions and five other old banks renewed their charters under it. These were forced to reorganize under the 1845 law. Many people abandoned banking or refused to enter into it while this statute was in effect.

6. The State Bank of Ohio System, 1845-1866.

The General Banking System law of 1842 was repealed by Act of Feb. 24, 1845, which provided for two new systems in its place, (1) the State Bank of Ohio and (2) Independent Banks.

This 1845 statute contained provisions applying to both parts of the law. For example, all banks were made bodies corporate until May 1, 1866.



Denomination of notes permitted were identical and all banks had to keep on hand 30% of the amount it had in notes outstanding in gold or silver.

The State Bank system was to be made operative upon formation of seven branches. One member of each branch became a member of the important Board of Control, which governed affairs of the branches, including circulation issued. Notes were payable in gold or silver. Circulation permitted ranged from twice the amount of capital stock on the first \$100,000. capital, to not over 75% the amount of any capital over \$400,000. Each branch had to pay the Board of Control 10% on the amount of circulation it issued. This fund was investable in stocks or bonds. Any branch which did not redeem its notes was considered insolvent and remaining solvent branches could be called upon to contribute to the redemption of a failed bank's circulation. Capital stock permitted ranged from \$100,000. to \$500,000.

On June 19, 1845 the necessary 7 applications for branch banks were received. These were from Chillicothe, Columbus, Dayton, Delaware, Xenia, the Franklin Branch and the Mechanics & Traders Branch, both of Cincinnati. On July 15, 1845 the Board of Control formally organized the system with 9 branches. The two additions were the Merchants Branch of Cleveland and the Exchange Branch of Columbus. The entire 41 branch bank locations with year of their organization follows:

1845: Columbus (2); Dayton; Cleveland (2); Chillicothe; Xenia; Cincinnati (2); Steubenville; Marietta, Delaware; Toledo; Massillon; Cuyahoga Falls.

1846: Salem; Chillicothe.

1847: Springfield; Lancaster; Portsmouth; Troy; Norwalk; Piqua; Eaton; Cadiz; Mansfield; Elyria; Ripley.

1848: Mt. Vernon; Ravenna; Bridgeport; Wooster; Ashtabula; Zanesville; Athens; Washington.

1849: Newark; Logan.

For the first time in over 40 years Ohio had a reliable and satisfactory banking system. Although 6 branches got into serious difficulties only 2 were forced to suspend operations. No loss was sustained by note holders. By 1846 circulation had increased over \$2. million in one year. This sound money drove out-of-State currency from Ohio. A high point of \$8,785,000. in State Bank note currency was reached in 1851.

The National Banking Act of 1863 closed the chapter for the State Bank before its allotted time but 36 branches still existed on Aug. 1863.

7. The Independent Banking System of Ohio, 1845-1894.

This part of the 1845 banking reform was equally as sound as its counterpart. The security of circulating notes rested upon United States or State Bonds, or their equivalent, in an amount at least equal to the bank's capital stock. Firms organized under this provision were also known as "stock banks" for this reason. Circulation was not to exceed amount of stock deposited. The State Treasurer had charge of note issuance, as well as sale of stock in the event of a bank's failure in order to redeem its currency. Minimum capital stock was \$50,000.

The first "independent" or "stock" bank was the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized April 15, 1845. Next was the Bank of Geauga at Painesville, on April 29, 1845. These were mostly all very successful firms and their circulation reached its height in 1851 at \$1,391,000. There were ten such banks in 1857, but only five remained by Aug. 1863. Like other systems, there was no need for this type of bank after creation of the 1863 National Banking Act.

An Act of May 21, 1894 repealed the law of 1845, authorizing both Independent and State Banks.

The Independent Banks and date of their organization follows:

1845: Commercial Bank of Cincinnati; Bank of Geauga at Painesville; City Bank of Cleveland; Western Reserve Bank of Warren; Canal Bank of Cleveland; City Bank of Columbus; City Bank of Cincinnati; Franklin Bank of Zanesville.

1846: Sandusky City Bank of Sandusky.

1847: Seneca County Bank of Tiffin.

1848: Mahoning County Bank of Youngstown.

8. The Free Banking System of Ohio, (1851).

Although this system corrected the one main fault of the 1845 banking systems its origin was nevertheless political in nature. The legislature had changed its political colors since 1845 and evidently decided to enact a banking law of its own before adoption of the long awaited new State Constitution.

This 1851 law lowered the capital stock requirements to \$25,000, a definite help to smaller communities. Maximum capital stock was \$500,000. Only 60% of the stock had to be paid in before a bank could begin business. The State Auditor was to receive this in U. S. or Ohio securities, upon receipt of which he could issue notes to not more than 3 times the bank's capital. All such banks were to receive notes of the other at par. Deposited securities could be sold for redemption of circulation in case of failure. If a bank had less than 6 stockholders each was individually responsible for all bank liabilities including circulation. These banks were to have corporate power until 1872 and thereafter until repeal of the originating act.

Only 13 firms organized under this statute. These banks and their year of organization were:

1851: Union Bank of Sandusky; Merchants Bank of Massillon; The Springfield Bank; Iron Bank of Ironton; Champaign County Bank of Urbana; Miami Valley Bank of Dayton; Pickaway County Bank of Circleville; Savings Bank of Cincinnati; Forest City Bank of Cleveland; Bank of Marion; Stark County Bank of Canton; Franklin Bank of Portage County at Franklin.

1852: Bank of Commerce at Cleveland.

The new State Constitution adopted in June, 1851, forbade any act authorizing banks unless approved at a general election of all the voters. Double liability was placed on all corporation stockholders. To correct a misinterpretation the State Supreme Court decided that the 1851 Constitution would not affect banks desiring incorporation under the free banking law of 1851. By March, 1852, five independent and seven Branch banks had placed themselves under the 1851 law. Most firms organized under the 1845 law, however, were opposed to a change.

In 1851 circulation in Ohio reached its pre-Civil War height, \$11,832,511. From 1851 to 1857 the banking situation was again speculative and confused. First, about 100 private brokerages doing a semi-banking business sprang up in order to take advantage of a favorable interest law permitted them over authorized banks. Second, as if by mutual understanding and agreement, a bank's circulating notes were transported to neighboring States. From 1854 to 1856 Ohio had more Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and other notes circulating than its own. Third, there were four banking systems actually in operation between 1851 and 1857, not including the unused provisions of the 1851 Constitution. These were the "old" or charter banks, the

State Banks, the Independent Banks and the Free Banks.

The Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co. of Cincinnati, however, was the only "old" bank. Failure of this gigantic firm in 1857 precipitated the general panic of 1857. A so-called "crow bar" law of 1853 was necessary to collect payment on discounted notes or on notes bought for taxation purposes by banks of issue, except those organized under the law of 1845.

Central note redemption agencies were established in 1850, 1854, 1857 and 1858. In the last named effort the huge Bank of the Ohio Valley at Cincinnati acted in this capacity even for the State Bank of Ohio.

On the eve of the Civil War no outside notes except those of the State Bank of Indiana were current in Ohio. In 1861 this State had 12 free banks, 7 independent banks and 36 State Bank branches. A few of these free banks still exist as Ohio has maintained a form of this law throughout the years.

9. Early National Banking Years in Ohio, 1863-1882.

By 1863 Ohio had become one of the largest and most prosperous States in the Union. As a result, it partook fully of the National Banking Act of that year. Of the first 10 national banks ever chartered, 5 of them were from Ohio. The First National Bank of Youngstown received Charter No. 3, on June 20, 1863. Other early Charters were granted the First National Bank of Fremont, No. 5; First National Bank of Cleveland, No. 7; First National Bank of Dayton, No. 9, and the Second National Bank of Dayton, No. 10.

In 1864 there were 82 such banks in Ohio, and 134 of them in 1865. Of the first 100 national banks chartered 30 of them were from Ohio cities. By Nov. 1, 1882, 188 of the 245 national banks chartered in Ohio were still in operation and \$27,093,000. First Charter Period National Currency had been issued.

Although this currency solved the problem of money in higher denominations, the acute shortage of small coins still existed. Their place was filled by substitutes of every description. Private notes, storecards, checks, tickets, pay-orders, due-bills and other paper were all in circulation. Town councils, counties, canal and railroad companies, as well as churches issued their own currency to meet the need.

The first authorized savings bank in the State was the Society for Savings of Cleveland, incorporated March 22, 1849. Many other such firms organized, all divorced from other functions of banking. The first general statute passed for establishment of savings institutions was on April 16, 1867 and amended in 1873.

For other data on Ohio's currency and banking see various articles by Wismer and Moore in the *Numismatist*, particularly the first three 1932 issues, *State Bank Notes* by Muscalus and the July-August 1945 *Coin Collectors Journal* for Ohio's earliest national banks. The writer would like to thank Mrs. Alene Lowe White and Mrs. Daywalt of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and the eminent collector, Harley L. Freeman, for their helpful co-operation particularly in providing the notes illustrated herewith.

COINS OF THE WORLD

NETHERLANDS

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden)

In northwestern Europe bounded by Germany on the east, Belgium on the south and the North Sea on the west and north. Kingdom.

Mints: Utrecht, Philadelphia.

100 Cent = 1 Guilder.

Wilhelmina 1890-1948

GOLD

1	10 Gulden 1911-13, 17. Bust r. with coronet. R Crowned arms...	15.00
2	5 Gulden 1912. Similar	10.00
3	10 Gulden 1925-27, 32, 33. Bare head	15.00

SILVER

Type: Young head with coronet.
R Crowned arms.

4	1 Guilder 1901, 1904-10	1.25
5	1/2 Guilder 1904-10	1.00
6	25 Cents 1901-06. R Value only	.50
7	10 Cents 1901-06. R Value only	.25

Type: Bust l. with coronet.
R Crowned arms.

8	1 Guilder 1911-17	1.00
9	1/2 Guilder 1912-13, 1919	.75
10	25 Cents 1910-19, 1925	.50
11	10 Cents 1910-19, 1921, 1925.....	.25

Type: Bare head l. R Crowned Arms.

12	2 1/2 Gulden 1929-43	2.50
13	1 Guilder 1922-46	1.00
14	1/2 Guilder 1921-30	.50
15	25 Cents 1925-46	.35
16	10 Cents 1925-46	.15

MINOR COINS

17	5 Cent. Copper Nickel 1907-09. Round Crown. R Value	.25
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Type: Lion. R Value.

18	2 1/2 Cent. Bronze 1903-06	.25
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19	1 Cent. Bronze 1901-02, 1904-07. In 1901 there are two varieties	.20
20	1/2 Cent Bronze 1901, 1903, 1906	.15
21	5 Cent Copper Nickel 1913-44. Square with rounded corners. Orange branch. R Value. The last few years are nickel silver	.25

Type: Lion. R Value. Similar to previous
bronze but with larger lettering.

22	2 1/2 Cent 1912-44	.25
23	1 Cent 1913-44	.20
24	1 1/2 Cent 1909-38	.15

German Occupation—World War II

ZINC

25	25 Cents 1941-43. Ship ...	.25
26	10 Cents 1941-43. Flower	.20
27	5 Cents 1941-43. Hobbyhorse	.15
28	2 1/2 Cents 1941, 42. Birds	.10
29	1 Cent 1941-44. Cross	.10

Coinage Act of 1948

New head of Wilhelmina

NICKEL

30	25 Cent 1948
31	10 Cent 1948

BRONZE

32	5 Cent 1948
33	1 Cent 1948

Specialized Catalogue of the Twentieth Century Coinage



Wilhelmina 1890-1948

GOLD

CW 1 10 Gulden

Obv. KONINGIN WILHELMINA GOD
ZIJ MET ONS. Bust r.

Rev. KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Crowned shield of arms dividing
value. Date below.

1911	774,544
1912	3,000,000
1913	1,138,476
1917	4,000,000

CW 2 5 Gulden

Obv. KONINGGIN WILHELMINA.
Bust, r.

Rev. KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Crowned shield of arms. Date
below.

1912	1,000,000
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CW 3 10 Gulden

Obv. KONINGIN WILHELMINA GOD
ZIJ MET ONS. Head, r.

Rev. KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Crowned shield of arms dividing
value. Date below.

1925	2,000,000
1926	2,500,000
1927	1,000,000
1932	4,323,952
1933	2,462,101

SILVER

CW 4 1 Guilder

Obv. WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER
NEDERLANDEN. Head, l.

Rev. MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK
DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned arms
dividing value. Date above.

MM—Halberd

1901	2,000,000
1904	2,000,000
1905	1,000,000
1906	500,000
1907	5,100,000
1908	4,700,000

NETHERLANDS

MM—Halberd with star

1909 2,000,000

CW 5 1/2 Guilder

Obv. WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, 1.

Rev: MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned arms. Date above.

1904 1,000,000
1905 4,000,000
1906 1,000,000
1907 3,300,000
1908 4,000,000
1909 3,000,000

CW 6 25 Cents

Obv. WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, 1.

Rev. Wreath inclosing value and date.

1901 1,600,000
1902 1,200,000
1903 1,200,000
1904 1,600,000
1905 1,200,000
1906 2,000,000

CW 7 10 Cents

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, 1.

Rev: Wreath inclosing value and date.

Small head

1901 2,000,000

Larger head

1903 6,000,000

Small head

(Legend extends beneath the head)

1904 3,000,000
1905 2,000,000
1906 4,000,000

CW 8 1 Guilder

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Bust, 1.

Rev: MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned arms dividing value. Date above.

1910 1,000,000
1911 2,000,000
1912 3,000,000
1913 8,000,000
1914 15,785,000
1915 14,215,000
1916 5,000,000
1917 2,300,000

CW 9 1/2 Guilder

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Bust, 1.

Rev: MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned arms. Date above.

1910 4,000,000
1912 4,000,000
1913 8,000,000
1919 8,000,000

CW 10 25 Cents

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Bust, 1.

Rev: Wreath inclosing value and date.

1910 880,000
1911 1,600,000
1912 1,600,000
1913 1,200,000
1914 5,600,000
1915 2,000,000
1916 2,000,000
1917 4,000,000
1918 6,000,000
1919 4,000,000
1925 2,000,000

CW 11 10 Cents

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Bust, 1.

Rev: Wreath inclosing value and date.

1910 2,250,000
1911 4,000,000
1912 4,000,000
1913 5,000,000
1914 9,000,000
1915 5,000,000
1916 5,000,000
1917 10,000,000
1918 20,000,000
1919 10,000,000
1921 5,000,000
1925 5,000,000

CW 12 2 1/2 Gulden

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, 1.

Rev: MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned arms. Date below.

MM—Seahorse

1929 4,440,000
1930 11,600,000
1931 4,440,000
1932 6,320,000
1933 3,560,000

NETHERLANDS



NETHERLANDS

MM—Grapes

1937	4,000,000
1938	2,000,000
1939	3,760,000
1940	4,640,000

CW 13 1 Guilder

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, l.
Rev: MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned arms.
Date below.

MM—Seahorse

1922	9,550,000
1923	8,050,000
1924	8,000,000
1928	6,150,000
1929	32,350,000
1930	13,500,000
1931	38,100,000

MM—Grapes

1938	5,000,000
1939	14,000,000
1940	21,300,000
1944	105,125,000
1945	25,375,000

CW 14 1/2 Guilder

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, l.
Rev: MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned arms.
Date below.

1921	5,000,000
1922	11,240,000
1928	5,000,000
1929	9,500,000
1930	18,500,000

CW 15 25 Cents

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, l.
Rev: Wreath inclosing value and date.

MM—Seahorse

1926	2,000,000
1928	8,000,000

MM—Grapes

1939	4,000,000
1940	9,000,000
1941	40,000,000
1944	40,000,000
1945	92,000,000

CW 16 10 Cents

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Head, l.
Rev: Wreath inclosing value and date.

MM—Seahorse

1926	27,000,000
1927	2,300,000
1928	10,000,000
1930	5,000,000

MM—Grapes

1934	2,000,000
1935	8,000,000
1936	15,000,000
1937	18,600,000
1938	21,400,000
1939	20,000,000
1941	43,000,000
1944	201,040,000
1945	98,960,000

NICKEL

CW 17 5 Cents

Obv: NEDERLAND. Above, crown below, date.
Rev: Value in wreath.

1907	6,000,000
1908	4,000,000
1909	4,000,000

CW 21 5 Cents (Square with rounded corners).

Obv: KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Blossom.
Rev: Value.

1913	6,000,000
1914	7,400,000
1923	10,000,000
1929	8,000,000
1932	2,000,000
1933	1,400,000
1934	2,600,000
1936	2,600,000
1938	4,200,000
1939	4,600,000
1940	7,200,000

BRONZE

CW 18 2 1/2 Cents

Obv: KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN. Lion. Date below.
Rev: Value in wreath.

1903	4,000,000
1904	4,000,000
1905	4,000,000
1906	8,000,000

NETHERLANDS

CW 19 1 Cent

Obv: KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Lion. Date below.
Rev: Value in wreath.

Small letters

1901 10,000,000

Large letters

1901 10,000,000

Small letters—similar to CW 18

1902 10,000,000
1904 10,000,000
1905 10,000,000
1906 9,000,000
1907 6,000,000

CW 20 1½ Cent

Obv: KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Lion. Date below.
Rev: Value in wreath.

1901 6,000,000
1903 10,000,000
1906 10,000,000

CW 22 2½ Cents

Obv: KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Lion. Date below.
Rev: Value in wreath.

MM—Seahorse

1912 2,000,000
1913 4,000,000
1914 2,000,000
1915 3,000,000
1916 8,000,000
1918 4,000,000
1919 2,000,000
1929 8,000,000

MM—Grapes

1941 19,800,000

CW 23 1 Cent

Obv: KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Lion. Date below.
Rev: Value in wreath.

MM—Seahorse

1913 5,000,000
1914 9,000,000
1915 10,800,000
1916 21,700,000
1917 20,000,000
1918 10,000,000
1919 6,000,000
1920 11,400,000
1921 12,600,000
1922 20,000,000
1924 1,400,000
1925 18,600,000

MM—Seahorse

1926 10,000,000
1927 10,000,000
1928 10,000,000
1929 20,000,000
1930 10,000,000
1931 3,400,000

MM—Grapes

1937 10,000,000
1938 16,600,000
1939 22,000,000
1940 24,600,000
1941 66,600,000

CW 24 1½ Cent

Obv: KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLAN-
DEN. Lion. Date below.
Rev: Value in wreath.

MM—Seahorse

1909 5,000,000
1911 5,000,000
1912 5,000,000
1914 5,000,000
1915 2,500,000
1916 4,000,000
1917 5,000,000
1921 1,500,000
1922 2,500,000
1928 4,000,000
1930 6,000,000

MM—Grapes

1934 5,000,000
1936 5,000,000
1937 1,600,000
1938 8,400,000
1940 6,000,000

Coinage Act of 1948

NICKEL

CW 30 25 Cent

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER
NEDERLANDEN. Crowned head, l.
Rev: Crowned value, 25/CENT, date 1948.

CW 31 10 Cent

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER
NEDERLANDEN. Crowned head, l.
Rev: Crowned value, 10/CENT, date 1948.

NETHERLANDS

BRONZE

CW 32 5 Cent
Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned head, l.
Rev: 5/CENT. Date. Two orange branches above.

1948 1,600,000

CW 33 1 Cent

Obv: WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN. Crowned head, l.
Rev: 1/CENT. Date.

1948 37,400,000



German Occupation—World War II

ZINC

CW 25 25 Cents
Obv: NEDERLAND. Ship.
Rev: Value and date.

1941 34,600,000
1942 27,800,000
1943 13,600,000

CW 26 10 Cents
Obv: NEDERLAND. Flower.
Rev: Value and date.

1941 29,800,000
1942 95,600,000
1943 29,000,000

CW 27 5 Cents (square with rounded corners)
Obv: NEDERLAND. Hobby horses.
Rev: Value and date.

1941 32,200,000
1942 11,800,000
1943 7,000,000

CW 28 2 1/2 Cents
Obv: NEDERLAND. Swans.
Rev: Value and date.

1941 27,600,000
1942 200,000

CW 29 1 Cent
Obv: NEDERLAND. Cross.
Rev: Value and date.

1941 31,800,000
1942 241,200,000
1943 71,000,000
1944 29,600,000



TIBET

Mint — Lh'asa

100 Kar = 10 Sho = 1 Srang

15 Kar = 1 Tangka

1 Ch'ien = 10 Fen = 1 Sho

1 Mace = 10 Candareens = 1 Sho

1	Rupee or 3.2 Ch'ien (Mace)	1903	silver
2	1/2 rupee or 1.6 Ch'ien (Mace)	1903	silver
3	1/4 rupee or 0.8 Ch'ien (Mace)	1903	silver
4	1 Srang (6-2/3 Tangkas)	1908	base silver
5	1 Srang (6-2/3 Tangkas)	1909	base silver
6	2 Sho (2 Ch'ien or mace)	undated	silver
7	1 Sho (1 Ch'ien or mace)	undated	silver
8	1 Sho (1st copper coinage)	1908	copper
9	20 Srang (counterfeit)	1917	gold
10	20 Srang (133-1/3 Tangkas)	1918-20	gold
11	5 Sho (3-1/3 Tangkas)	1916	base silver
12	3 Srang (30 Sho or 20 Tangkas)	1933	silver
13	3 Srang (30 Sho or 20 Tangkas)	1935-38	silver
13a	1 1/2 Srang (15 Sho or 10 Tangkas)	1937, 38	silver
14	5 Kar (1/3 Tangka)	1914-18	copper
15	2 1/2 Kar (1/6 Tangka)	1914-16	copper
16	1 Sho (2/3 Tangka)	1918-28	copper
17	7 1/2 Kar (1/2 Tangka)	1918-22	copper
18	5 Kar (1/3 Tangka)	1918-22	copper
19	1 Sho (2/3 Tangka)	1933-38	copper
20	5 Sho (1/2 Srang)	1947, 48	copper

By courtesy of Mr. W. L. Clark of the American Numismatic Society we are able to publish the above revised list showing the proper names and denominations of Tibetan coins as listed in *Coins of the World* pages 224 to 226. The plate found on page 225 is reproduced for ready reference.

COINS OF THE WORLD

NETHERLANDS

Utrecht Mint

The following figures on the production of the Utrecht Mint have been made available—

New Designs

	Pieces struck 1948
5 cent bronze	1,600,000
1 cent bronze	37,400,000

CURACAO

	Pieces struck 1947	1948
1/4 guilder silver	1,000,000	—
1/10 guilder silver	1,000,000	1,000,000
2 1/2 cent bronze	500,000	1,000,000
1 cent bronze	1,500,000	—
5 cent copper nickel	—	1,000,000

THE FAROE ISLANDS

The Faroe Islands, a possession of Denmark, lying between the Shetlands and Iceland, ran out of metallic currency by the autumn of 1940. As the mother country was occupied by the German Army no further supply of coins could be obtained from the Copenhagen Mint. In 1941 the situation became so urgent that orders were placed with the Royal Mint in London for bronze 1, 2 and 5 ore coins and copper nickel 10 and 25 ore pieces. It was decided to make use of the existing designs of the Danish coinage. Dies were cut at the Royal Mint following the designs of the 1938 issue of the Copenhagen Mint with the date changed to 1941. The pieces coined in London can be distinguished from those minted in Denmark by the omission of the mint mark of the Copenhagen Mint (a heart) and by the omission of the initials of the master and the engraver of that mint. In all cases the designs were for coins with a central hole. The specifications of the coins were—

COPPER NICKEL

(Copper 75%; Nickel 25%)

Denom.	Weight	Diameter	Edge
25 ore	4.5 gr.	23 mm.	milled
10 ore	3.0 gr.	18 mm.	milled

BRONZE

(Copper 95½%; Tin 3%; Zinc 1½%)

Denom.	Weight	Diameter	Edge
5 ore	7.6 gr.	27 mm.	plain
2 ore	3.8 gr.	21 mm.	plain
1 ore	1.9 gr.	16 mm.	plain

Mint reports give the following data on the coinage—

Denom.	Pieces struck 1942	Pieces struck 1943
25 ore	150,000	150,000
10 ore	200,000	200,000
5 ore	100,000	100,000
2 ore	100,000	100,000
1 ore	100,000	100,000

NORWAY

The first coinage produced at the Royal Mint in London for Norway was begun in 1942 at the request of the Norwegian Government in exile. The dies were engraved by hand copying specimens of pre war coins minted at Oslo. An exact reproduction of the old pieces was avoided. The mint mark of the Oslo Mint (crossed hammers) was omitted and the numerals of the date (1942) were made larger than was customary at Oslo. In addition the central perforation was made larger.

Nickel Brass

(Copper 79%; Zinc 20%; Nickel 1%)

Denom.	Weight	Diameter	Diameter of perforation
50 ore	4.8 gr.	22 mm.	4.6 mm.
25 ore	2.4 gr.	17 mm.	3.6 mm.
10 ore	1.5 gr.	15 mm.	3.6 mm.

The first issue of coins consisted of—

Denom.	Pieces coined 1942	Pieces coined 1944*
50 ore	1,300,000	1,300,000
25 ore	1,600,000	1,600,000
10 ore	1,800,000	1,800,000

*Coins bear the date 1942.

MONACO

The recent issue of 20 franc pieces struck for Monaco conformed to these specifications:

Alloy	Copper .750; nickel .250
Weight	10 grams
Diameter	30 mm.
Number struck	500,000
Put in circulation	June 1948

WHAT THE ADOPTION OF THE DOLLAR AS A MONETARY STANDARD ELIMINATED

By ERIC P. NEWMAN

"The American Negotiator, or the Various Currencies of the British Colonies in America" was first published in London in 1761, and contains many conversion tables as a help to those who had to deal in the constantly fluctuating currencies of the American colonies. After the American Revolution it was still useful in connection with transactions in the money of account of the independent American States. My copy of third edition (1765) of the book was "Bought in Philadelphia, 16th June 1783 7/6." It contains on the rear pages the following text written in longhand presumably by the purchaser. Even though all notes of the Continental Congress and most notes of the Independent States were virtually worthless in 1783 the use of pounds, shillings and pence as money of account continued until the adoption of the Constitution.

"General tables for reducing the Currencies of the different United States each unto all the other & unto English money & unto the different Currencies of the said States—

Value of a Spanish Dollar

In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware & Maryland—7 6.

In New York & North Carolina—8/.

In Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire—6/.

In South Carolina & Georgia—4/8.

To reduce Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland currency—

To Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire currency. Rule: Deduct one-fifth from the Pennsylvania etc. sum and the remainder will be Virginia currency.

To New York and North Carolina currency. Rule: Add one-fifteenth to the Pennsylvania etc. sum.

To South Carolina and Georgia currency. Rule: Multiply the Pennsylvania etc. sum by 28, and divide the product by 45.

To Sterling money. Rule: Multiply the Pennsylvania etc. sum by 3, and divide the product by 5.

To reduce New York and North Carolina currency—

To Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland currency. Rule: Deduct one-sixteenth from the New York and North Carolina sum.

To Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire currency. Rule: Deduct one-fourth from the New York etc. sum.

To South Carolina and Georgia currency. Rule: Multiply the New York etc. sum by 7, and divide the product by 12.

To Sterling money. Rule: Multiply the New York etc. sum by 9, and divide the product by 16.

To reduce New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia currencies—

To New York and North Carolina currencies. Rule: Add one-third to the New Hampshire etc. sum.

To Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland currencies. Rule: Add one-fourth to the New Hampshire etc. sum.

To South Carolina and Georgia currency. Rule: Multiply the New Hampshire sum by 7, and divide the product by 9: the quotient will be South Carolina and Georgia currency.

To Sterling money. Rule: From the New Hampshire etc. sum deduct one-fourth.

To reduce South Carolina and Georgia currency

To Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland currency. Rule: Multiply the South Carolina etc. sum by 45 and divide the product by 28.

To New York and North Carolina currency. Rule: Multiply the South Carolina etc. sum by 12 and divide the product by 7.

To Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire currency: Rule: Multiply the South Carolina etc. sum by 9 and divide the product by 7.

To reduce Sterling money—

To Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland currency. Rule: Multiply the sterling money by 5, and divide the product by 3.

To New York and North Carolina currency. Rule: Multiply the sterling money by 16 and divide the product by 9.

To Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Rule: To the sterling money add one third.

To reduce English money to Irish. Rule: To the English money add one-twelfth, the sum is Irish.

To reduce Irish money to English. Rule: From the Irish money deduct one thirteenth, the remainder is English.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS,
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1949

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—Regular	\$ 92,000.00		
Half dollars—Commemorative:			
Booker T. Washington	6,002.00	\$ 6,002.00	\$ 6,002.00
Quarter dollars	433,000.00		
Dimes	818,000.00		769,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces			223,900.00
One-cent pieces	281,300.00	166,000.00	132,700.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	Total Pieces
Philadelphia	Cuba	Silver	20 Centavos	1,360,000
Philadelphia	Cuba	Silver	10 Centavos	3,440,000
				4,800,000

Commemorative Half Dollar Type Collection

One of each distinct type of the half dollar series issued to date. There are 47 pieces all uncirculated. Dates or mint marks are of our selection. This set is housed in the specially designed National Coin Album with inscribed openings for each piece.

Price complete with album \$250.00

LIST OF TYPES

World's Columbian Exposition 1892-1893	California-Pacific Exposition 1935, 1936
Panama-Pacific Exposition 1915	Old Spanish Trail Fourth Centennial 1935
Illinois Centennial 1918	Rhode Island Tercentenary 1936
Maine Centennial 1920	Great Lakes Exposition 1936
Pilgrim Tercentenary 1920, 1921	Wisconsin Centennial 1936
Missouri Centennial 1921	Cincinnati Music Center 1936
Alabama Centennial 1921	Long Island Tercentenary 1936
Grant Memorial 1922	York County, Maine Centennial 1936
Monroe Doctrine Centennial 1923	Bridgeport, Conn. Centennial 1936
Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary 1924	Lynchburg, Va. Sesquicentennial 1936
Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial 1925	Elgin, Ill. Centennial 1936
Stone Mountain Memorial 1925	Albany, N. Y. 1686-1936. 1936
California Diamond Jubilee 1925	Oakland Bay Bridge 1936
Fort Vancouver Centennial 1925	Columbia, S. C., Sesquicentennial 1936
American Independence Sesquicentennial 1926	Arkansas Centennial. Joseph T. Robinson 1936
Oregon Trail Memorial 1926-1939	Delaware Tercentenary 1936
Vermont Sesquicentennial 1927	Norfolk, Va. Bicentennial 1936
Hawaiian Sesquicentennial 1928	Battle of Gettysburg 75th Anniversary 1936
Maryland Tercentenary 1934	Roanoke Island, N. C., 1587-1937. 1937
Texas Centennial 1934-1938	Battle of Antietam 1862-1937. 1937
Daniel Boone Bicentennial 1934-1938	New Rochelle, N. Y. 1688-1938. 1938
Connecticut Tercentenary 1935	Iowa State Centennial 1946
Arkansas Centennial 1935-1939	Booker T. Washington 1946-49
Hudson, N. Y. Sesquicentennial 1935	

SPECIAL COMPLETE SETS

Oregon Trail Memorial		Texas Centennial	
1926 P,S	1936 P,S,	1934	1937 P,D,S
1928	1937 D	1935 P,D,S	1938 P,D,S
1933 D	1938 P,D,S	1936 P,D,S	
1934 D	1939 P,D,S	Complete set of 13 pieces \$42.00	
Complete set of 14 pieces \$60.00		Arkansas Centennial	
		1935 P,D,S	1937 P,D,S
		1936 P,D,S	1938 P,D,S
		1936 Robinson	1939 P,D,S
		Complete set of 16 pieces \$97.50	
Daniel Boone Bicentennial		Booker T. Washington	
1934	1936 P,D,S	1946 P,D,S	1948 P,D,S
1935 P,D,S	1937 P,D,S	1947 P,D,S	1949 P,D,S
1935 P,D,S	1938 P,D,S	Complete set of 12 pieces \$25.00	
(Small 1934)			
Complete set of 16 pieces \$185.00			

OTHER SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS AND MEDALS

1925 Norse Cent. Medal	2.00	1935 Same. Nickel-Silver	.35
1935 Pony Express. Coin Silver	3.00	1938 Swedish 2 Kronor. Delaware	2.00

MODERN SETS OF UNITED STATES COINS

Philadelphia Mint Sets 1892-1948

Only years containing the complete coinage of all denominations are listed. The catalogue value is in brackets after each year. Our price, when in stock, is at the end of the line.

Orders should be sent to

Wayte Raymond, Inc., P. O. Box 431, Mineola, N. Y.

1892	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (40.00)	32.00
1893	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (36.50)	29.00
1894	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (40.50)	32.50
1895	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (106.50)	90.00
1896	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (50.50)	40.00
1897	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (50.00)	40.00
1898	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (45.00)	36.00
1899	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (47.50)	38.00
1900	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (36.00)	29.00
1901	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (36.50)	29.50
1902	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (37.50)	30.00
1903	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (48.00)	38.50
1904	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Proofs (47.50)	38.00
1905	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (22.50)	18.00
1906	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (25.00)	20.00
1907	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (25.50)	20.00
1908	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (22.50)	18.00
1909	1c (Indian), 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (26.00)	20.00
1909	1c (Lincoln), 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (23.00)	18.50
1910	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (26.00)	20.00
1911	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (28.00)	22.50
1912	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (29.00)	24.00
1913	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (35.00)	28.00
1914	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (48.50)	38.50
1915	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (64.00)	50.00
1916	1, 5, 10 (Liberty), 25 (Liberty), 50c.	Unc. (26.50)	21.50
1916	1, 5, 10 (Mercury), 25 (Stg. Liberty), 50c.	Unc. (95.50)	
1917	1, 5, 10, 25 (Type I), 50c.	Unc. (11.50)	9.00
1917	1, 5, 10, 25 (Type II), 50c.	Unc. (16.00)	13.00
1918	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (47.50)	
1919	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (51.00)	
1920	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (19.85)	
1921	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (174.50)	
1923	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c (S), Dollar.	Unc. (49.50)	
1927	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c (S), Dollar.	Unc. (26.00)	21.00
1928	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c (S), Dollar.	Unc. (22.50)	18.00
1929	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c (D).	Unc. (11.90)	9.50
1934	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (10.45)	8.50
1935	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (8.10)	6.50
1936	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (50.00)	45.00
1936	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (5.20)	4.00
1937	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (25.00)	20.00
1937	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (5.20)	4.00
1938	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (16.00)	12.50
1938	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (4.60)	3.75
1939	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (12.50)	10.00
1939	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (4.45)	3.50
1940	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (10.00)	8.00
1940	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.70)	3.00
1941	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs (7.50)	6.00
1941	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.45)	2.75

MODERN SETS OF UNITED STATES COINS

1942	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs	7.50
1942	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.60)	3.00
1942	1, 5 (P), 10, 25, 50c.	Proofs	7.00
1942	1, 5(P), 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.10)	2.50
1943	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (2.60)	2.00
1944	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (2.35)	1.75
1945	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (2.10)	1.75
1946	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.90)	1.50
1947	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.90)	1.50
1948	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.90)	1.50

San Francisco Mint Sets 1912-1946

1912	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (93.50)	
1913	1, 5 (Type I), 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (136.50)	
1914	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (57.50)	
1915	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (49.50)	
1917	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (55.00)	
1918	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (72.50)	
1919	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (191.50)	
1920	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (65.50)	
1923	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (99.50)	
1927	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (108.00)	
1928	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (33.00)	
1929	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (15.15)	
1935	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (11.75)	
1936	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (7.40)	6.00
1937	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (8.15)	
1939	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (7.35)	6.00
1940	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.60)	3.00
1941	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.60)	3.00
1942	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.45)	2.75
1943	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (2.60)	2.00
1944	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (2.10)	1.75
1945	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.95)	1.50
1946	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.90)	1.50

Denver Mint Sets 1917-1948

1917	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (57.00)	
1918	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (88.50)	
1919	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (77.50)	
1920	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (80.00)	
1929	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (14.85)	
1934	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c, Dollar.	Unc. (12.55)	
1936	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (12.40)	
1937	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (5.80)	
1939	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (6.00)	5.00
1941	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (3.55)	2.75
1942	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (4.35)	3.50
1943	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (2.75)	2.25
1944	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (2.10)	1.75
1945	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.95)	1.50
1946	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.90)	1.50
1947	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.90)	1.50
1948	1, 5, 10, 25, 50c.	Unc. (1.90)	1.50

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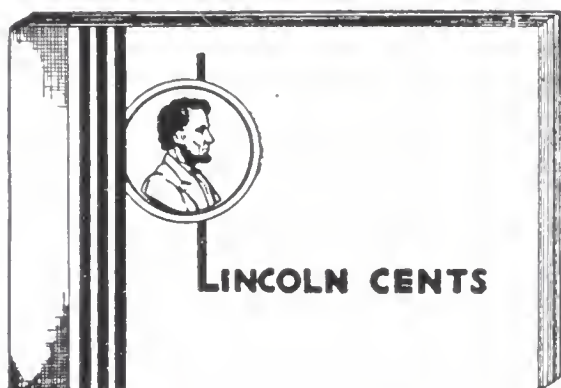
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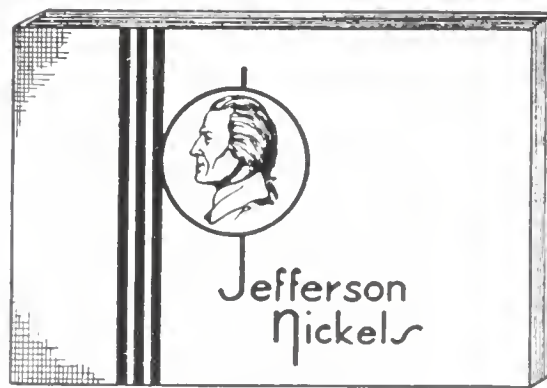


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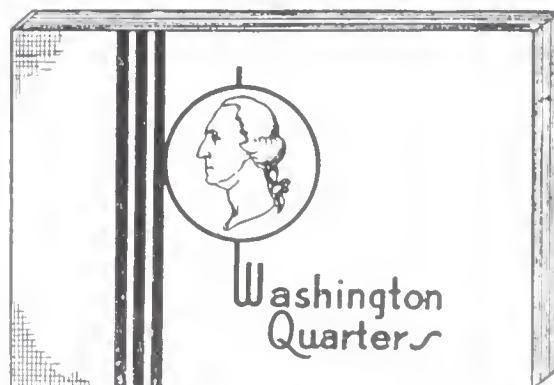
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